

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

two Platonic words. Yet the context is redolent of that larger Platonic reminiscence in which Lucian was so apt to indulge. In this second passage (Encom. 18), indeed, there is still a third and obvious allusion to the Republic (354 b) where Socrates humorously complains that he has been distracted, like gourmands at a feast, from one intellectual dish to another. The "classics" were not, to be sure, unknown to other littérateurs of this second century, but this whole passage is so characteristic of the versatile Syrian, "drawing his honey from here and yon in the Platonic meadow"—not contenting himself with a bald, long-winded citation such as he delights to criticize in others—that it might seem desirable to pass in review the remainder of the dialogue before deciding that this Encomium is less Lucianic than some other pieces included among his less famous but acknowledged writings.

Francis G. Allinson

Thesaurus linguae Latinae epigraphicae: A Dictionary of the Latin Inscriptions. By George N. Olcott. Rome: Loescher & Co.; New York: Lemcke & Buechner. Vol. I, fasc. 16 (Apis-Apul), 1910; fascc. 17-20 (Apul-Arne), 1911; fasc. 21 (Arne-Aser), 1912. Each fasc., \$0.50.

These are the last completed fascicules which Dr. Olcott was permitted to see published before his untimely and sudden death from pneumonia on March 2, 1912, in Rome, where he was spending the year at work upon his Dictionary. The first foglio (8 pages) of fascicule 22 was in print and proofs of the second foglio were in his hands before his illness; during the year he planned to complete the letter A and to finish collecting material for the letters B-F.

The standard of excellence, which is set in the earlier fascicules, is maintained throughout these last ones. The small part of the Dictionary already completed is itself a monument to Dr. Olcott's patient accuracy and an honor to American scholarship. As the present writer has testified in earlier reviews of the work in this journal, the Dictionary is much more than a mere lexicon or list of words arranged alphabetically. Meanings of words are distinguished and usages classified and one has at hand all the inscriptional evidence, for example, under ara, arcus, area for the student of topography, under Apollo, Apollinaris for the student of religion, under argentarius for the student of private life, and so on.

It would be most unfortunate, if the work of compiling this Dictionary, so well inaugurated by Dr. Olcott, should now be indefinitely suspended. Some way should be found by which the task of completing it may be immediately undertaken by a collaborating editorial board of American scholars. There is urgent need of such a Dictionary of Latin Inscriptions and the work should proceed at least as fast as the Munich Latin Thesaurus.